

the

october 1973



HALLMARK

united states army security agency



It's That Time of the Year Again—see story on page 5.

Dialogue

"If I Were In Charge . . ."

No place is perfect—not even the Army. But there's nothing wrong with trying to make it that way. To see what changes individuals would like to see made in the Army, officers and enlisted men and women from ASA's Support Group at Ft. George G. Meade, MD, were asked "What changes would you like to see in Army policy to make the Army a smoother running organization or to make your stay in the Army a better one?"

Become more "people conscious" . . .

"Treat people like people and not like machines, there's too much of that."

PFC

"Officers and high ranking enlisted men should associate more with the lower EM. Even though we're the same age, an officer's career would be jeopardized if he became close friends with me. Army morale would improve."

SP4

"There's little person to person contact, especially when someone is assigned to the NSA Operations Building. Sometimes it's forgotten that these people are doing intricate and important jobs, until something goes wrong, then, boom, they're back in the Army, and that's when they get their contact with their First Sergeant—when they have done something wrong, otherwise they never see or hear from him."

SP5

More planned education . . .

"I'd like to receive college credit for military schooling and get a degree through the military while you're *in* not when you get out. There should be a plan where a guy (especially a careerist) could be going to school on duty time (if this could be worked out), and benefit the Army with his increased knowledge, instead of finishing his education when he retires. This idea would probably save the Army money in the long run, and VA educational benefits could be eliminated."

SP4

Preferential placement . . .

"If more consideration is given to where individuals would like to be stationed, everyone might be happier. Place a guy from Massachusetts in Massachusetts, don't send him (unless he wants to) to the wide open spaces of Texas. This seems like it would be feasible for ASA especially in non skill type jobs."

SP4

Only one person mentioned the inevitable . . .

"Haircut policy . . . possibly the Army's policy would be changed in accordance with the Air Force or Navy. I'm not asking that my hair be down to my shoulders, but why should another half inch sideburn matter to the Army if it makes thousands of guys more comfortable? A lot of guys go

to the Navy where there's 'not so much spit and polish'."

SP4

Change their attitude toward women . . .

"We're generally treated inferior to civilian women. For instance, I've heard the comment that 'WACs come into the Army to get married'. We had a purpose for coming in, too, and it wasn't to get married. This attitude may eventually lessen as more women enlist."

PFC

The Army's been good to me . . .

"I'm pretty satisfied with my ASA job and living quarters, it's much better than I had before."

PFC

"It's given me a chance to travel, meet new people and get lots of education. For as large of an organization as it is, it certainly is doing as well as could be expected. Living quarters here are excellent (that's because it's ASA), other WACs don't have it so good."

SP4

"I don't have any real gripes. My position with the Agency has been pretty good. I am pleased with my career."

1LT

Changes have come too fast . . .

"Some regulations have recently undergone change too rapidly. Personnel regulations which involve individual soldiers should not be changed without looking into the future. A change now could have a poor effect later . . . but we manage to work through these changes and have a good batting average on individual needs and find what the individual needs and wants."

MAJ

"More interpersonal relationships with those in command are needed . . . The CO shouldn't isolate himself so much. I know he is a busy man, but no one gets to know him or even see him around. Often COs get too involved in their individual job and forget about people as people. He should get more into his personnel."

SP5

Cut some of the red tape . . .

"Too often, because of procedural importance, ease of accomplishing goals has been eliminated. The Army continually takes from 3-6 months to obtain information which could be done in one month."

PV2

Let's change the uniform . . .

"I would care more about my appearance if I didn't have to wear the same thing every day. Two or three uniform changes would certainly help morale, even if it was simply different color changes throughout the week. I would even be willing to pay for a portion of the cost or all of it, if necessary."

SP4

*Published monthly in support of U.S.
 Army information objectives*

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Our Cover—Keenly tuned into all aspects of "The Game," this ASA specialist uses his ASA training on and off duty. Reassure yourself that football nuts are a growing national group by reading the story on page 5. Front cover by SP4 Rick Reister. Back cover by Mary Day.

Help Beat The Gas Shortage

By Virginia Knauer
 Special Assistant to the President
 and Director
 Office of Consumer Affairs

Looking for ways to save money? Don't overlook the dollars that go into your car's gas tank.

By changing your driving habits, you can cut that expense. Watch your gas bills go down as you follow the tips below.

By saving gas, you save cash. Here's how you can save:

- Drive 10 miles below the top speed limit on superhighways (Tests show, for instance, that a '69 station wagon got 14.29 miles per gallon at 70 miles per hour, and 17.36 miles per gallon at 60—a 12 percent gain, which is a saving of more than 3 miles per gallon.)
- Have your engine well-tuned
- Have your tires properly inflated
- Don't fill your gas tank up to the neck (You risk losing gas when it overflows on hills or when heat causes gas to expand.)
- Accelerate gradually (When you first start your car . . . when you're going up a hill . . . when you're entering the stream of traffic.)
- Maintain a steady driving speed
- Cut your engine when waiting for a passenger to return to the car (Idling the engine wastes gas, creates unnecessary emission pollution.)
- Limit the use of your air conditioner and defroster
- Travel light (Extra luggage requires extra fuel.)
- If possible, try to obtain comparative shopping data by phone, instead of traveling from store to store
- Arrange car pools for commuting, running errands and transporting children.

By using these energy-saving measures, you can cut your gasoline bill by as much as 20 to 25 percent.

Above all, DON'T save gas by hoarding it in five-gallon containers. This is a serious fire hazard—whether in your car, your garage or your basement.

Instead, save gas the smart, safe way. Follow these tips.

Winner of 3 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association as one of the best Government Publications produced in 1970, 1971 and 1972.

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The Hallmark—an authorized unofficial publication—is the monthly newspaper of the U.S. Army Security Agency. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the U.S. Army. All photographs are official U.S. Army photos unless otherwise designated. The Hallmark is photo-offset produced. It is edited by the Information Division, IAOPS-I, Headquarters U.S. Army Security Agency, Telephone: OXford 25496 (AUTOVON-22 plus extension—AREA Code 202). The Hallmark subscribes to Army News Features and the American Forces Press Service. Copyrighted material may not be reprinted. Address all editorial material and correspondence to: Editor, The Hallmark, U.S. Army Security Agency, ATTN: IAOPS-I, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va. 22212. Use of funds for printing of this publication has been approved by Headquarters Department of the Army 2 Feb. 68.



Adventurer

For most Americans, Korea conjures up images of foreboding, treeless mountain ridges, endless tiers of rice paddies and a war ravaged country. For those men of Field Station Korea spending all or a portion of their tours at our border sites, these stereotypes become disconcertingly real.

One of the major efforts at Field Station Korea is known as "Adventurer" located at three sites in the northwest section of the Republic of Korea. To the USASA personnel stationed at the sites, the mountains in the DMZ area remain grim reminders of a violent past. Trenches, bunkers, barbed wire and mine fields contribute to a setting which relates ASA's mission to a vivid past and validates a present in which few ASA personnel are compelled to ask, "Why are we here?" "What are we doing?"

Each of Field Station Korea's border sites is manned by electronics maintenance specialists under the supervision of a Sergeant (E-5) NCOIC. These young soldiers are responsible for everything that does or doesn't happen at their own particular site. Facing problems peculiar to the operation of a remote site, they are resupplied by air or land from distant supporting units. The site NCOIC's world is especially small, three men

and one mountaintop, but his responsibilities are nevertheless great, for the impact of unanticipated problems or errors in judgement is experienced immediately and has a far ranging scope.

Problems and Threats

Take the case of SGT David Dillon of Border Site L. Late one evening in January, 1973, he was wondering what had happened to a pair of 2½ ton trucks that had departed from the Field Station earlier in the day but were now hours overdue at the site. He found out, but the answer to his musings left him a little squeamish. On that night in January, North Korean infiltrators had crossed the DMZ and two had been killed by Republic of Korea (ROK) troops, who spent a tense night in pre-planned ambush positions beside the roads crisscrossing the mountains along the DMZ. The vehicles had been stopped at gunpoint by a white clad figure who jumped onto the road. As they were surrounded by more white clad figures and led off into the scrub brush, it seemed natural to hear one of the ASAers, new to Korea, ask the question, "Are these guys North or South Koreans?" Despite the rough treatment that followed for the pair, their

captors turned out to be overzealous ROK troops.

The greatest threat to border site functioning to date comes not from the North or even South Koreans, but from GIs themselves who are continuously associated in a small confined area with three other young men, all of whom have different backgrounds, beliefs and experiences. Site living demands that each man compromise his own inclinations, keep silent sometimes, as he knows that to say something will only create friction, and do this again, and yet again. In spite of the difficulties encountered by forced close association, border site assignment is considered prime duty and is actively sought with a high rate of extensions among Field Station personnel.

Lasting Impressions

A year on a site gives ASAers lasting impressions to carry back to the "world." The muted blare of North Korean speakers, the helplessness of slaloming a 2½ ton truck down the mountain, sideways, the silhouette of a sentry against a full moon, or setting sun, the twinkling lights of the United Nations command post in the DMZ, or the nerve grating of the alarms on the communications equipment.

Oldtimers would not be surprised by the problems confronting border site personnel, but would be surprised at the improvements in facilities and living conditions. For instance, new buildings are being constructed at each site and should soon be completed. Each site also has a full time Korean cook, a houseboy and contract-hired guards. In addition to television, there are 16mm movies shown five times a week. Appliances are ample and include freezers, refrigerators, ranges and microwave ovens. Each site in Korea is specifically designed to support four people, providing efficient and comfortable living, dining and working areas tailored to the ASA soldiers' needs. Conveniences include hot and cold running water, two-man bedrooms, central lounge area, central air conditioning and heating and a bathroom with shower and flushing toilets.

The advantages of all the so-called conveniences at times seems more apparent than real. The sites remain isolated and highly susceptible to conditions which make life there highly unstable. No long term solutions, besides continued hard work, have been found to Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL), water resupply problems and vexing equipment failures. Air conditioning systems, microwave ovens or showers are useless without POL and water or working generators. ASA personnel find that there is direct trade off between realizing the comforts which the sites have been designed to provide, and the continuing efforts required to maintain electrical systems and ensure adequate resupply of water and fuel. Site life can be more comfortable, but it is never easy.

Site personnel function only as well as the training and leadership provided them. This was learned recently by one of the site chiefs through experience. The site chief noticed that his men had become quarrelsome and generally prone to negative thinking. The situation continued despite efforts of the site chief to improve morale through upgrading local benefits, increasing break time, and improving living conditions and food preparation. Nothing seemed to work. Finally, he decided upon an ultimate course of action which significantly improved all aspects of the situation. He launched a project to build a patio for the site. The work

that followed took several months, 8000 sand bags and much hard labor. Almost immediately after the task was started undesirable tendencies in his men's attitude disappeared. His men needed more work, instead of less, and a feeling of accomplishment even more than increased benefits. Each site chief is on his own; for guidance from a distant field station is usually minimal in such matters. Finding solutions to everyday problems can be a very encouraging experience for a young man who may have never held a position of responsibility before.

Life is Challenging

Site living, while not the most comfortable, is challenging and the general impression is that a young ASA soldier matures and develops a sense of independence during a hilltop tour. There are long, dull days and even longer ones when ice and snow have to be removed from the front door, antennas and helipad. But how many privates and junior specialists have the productivity of a field station dependent on their ability to rapidly diagnose and correct maintenance problems? Each of the men at the sites pulls his tour in the operations room and he is ultimately responsible for his site's uninterrupted participation in the "Adventurer System."

Typically, a day in the "Land of the Morning Calm" begins with the dispatch of a truck or jeep for a day-long round trip to the nearest US camp, for a stop at Facilities En-

gineers, for the weekly visit to the PX, or simply for pickup of a load of water. Of those remaining on site, one man continuously monitors the communications equipment in the operations room.

A day for ASA soldiers in Korea could easily be spent supervising the dozen Korean guards, working with the cook on meal preparation and planning, coordinating the twice weekly helicopter run from Pyong Taek, or working on vehicles and equipment. Saturday or Sunday seem indistinguishable from any other day of the week except that most shops at the nearest camp are closed. Toward evening, the pace usually slows down after supper and those on site can usually look forward to watching a movie, writing home or just simply relaxing. Guards are posted at nightfall, security is checked and most outside activities are greatly reduced. When possible, personnel avoid leaving the site at night, for the roads are tricky and travel is complicated by numerous check points set up by security conscious ROK troops.

The mountains provide a splendid backdrop for the rising and setting of the moon and many ASAers at the sites spend a few minutes during the evening watching our neighbor ascend from the east over the Sea of Japan to fall eventually into the Yellow Sea bordering China in the west. This scene can bring it all home to the ASA middleman whose tour in Korea results from a political distinction between East and West.





Travel Bargain—The Marriot Hotels, Inc. is offering special rates to military personnel and federal government employees.

Their Government Military Plan (GMP) benefits weekend visitors. The cost to individuals who ask for the

GMP is almost half the normal weekend rate but reservations are necessary in advance. Rates during the week are also reduced.

Marriot Hotels are located throughout the United States. They are also located in Mexico and Barbados, and construction plans are in the making for other European cities and in South America.

This plan is open only to individuals, not groups. Those who plan to spend some time with the friendly Marriott crew should be sure to have their military ID with them. Also, check with your service club to see if other hotel chains in your area are offering this discount plan.

Passport Red Tape Cut—Remember worrying over whether or not your passport would make it to your point of embarkation last time you were stationed overseas?

The Army-operated Center for the Armed Forces in Washington D.C. has gotten some of the 'bugs' out of the passport system. Now, instead of soldiers and their families trying to pick up passports at the point of embarkation, soldiers can obtain the passports from their post commander.

Passport information should be correct, because the soldier would have filled out the essential paperwork himself and checked it for accuracy at his current assignment. The post commander also has the responsibility for getting the passport sent out in plenty of time.

Your new overseas move should be a lot easier now that some of the passport red tape has been eliminated. Happy PCS!

Husband dependents of WACs are now eligible for medical benefits either in military medical facilities or under CHAMPUS without providing in-fact dependency. This policy, which also applies to unremarried widowers of WACs, was recently decided by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court also ruled that female service members will be authorized to claim their civilian husbands as dependents for the basic allowance for quarters without proof of dependency. This policy will be retroactive to May 14, 1973.

Applaud your wife—she deserves it—Your wife has been a big help to you during your military career, hasn't she?

Because the Army recognizes her contribution and the hardships and separations she endures during your career,

they are now awarding Certificates of Appreciation to the wives of retirees.

The presentation of the certificate, which is signed by the Army chief of staff, will be optional depending upon the wishes of the retiree's commanding officer and the individual retiree.

The Road to Officerhood—Want to increase your salary and your education level? Become an officer the easy way!

The Army ROTC Scholarship Program is offering 50 two-year scholarships to selected members who have two years of college credit. Applicants must have completed at least one year of active duty and be under 25 years of age on June 30 of the year in which they become eligible for appointment as an officer.

Scholarship winners will have their tuition, textbooks and lab fees paid, as well as receiving a \$100 monthly subsistence allowance.

Over 290 colleges and universities offer Army ROTC. Interested? If you qualify contact: Army ROTC Scholarship, Ft. Monroe, VA 23651.



Hard to split? The Army feels for you. Right now they're doing their best to keep Army married couples together.

New policies are being established pertaining to the assignment of married couples. To help DA accomplish this, affected individuals are asked to show the name, grade, social security number, primary military occupational speciality, branch of service and unit of spouse's assignment in the remarks section of any preference statement submitted by married Army couples.

It's also possible that married Army couples can be assigned together overseas as well as in the States, but neither spouse will be excused from any assignment for which he is eligible.

The change will be out soon as changes to AR 614-101 (officers) and AR 614-200 (enlisted). These should be effective on or about September 1, 1973.

A free vacation is your dream, right? No problem, everything is free, right? Wrong, says the American Automobile Association.

Most "free" vacations used as contest prizes have a string attached. The winner frequently is a loser when he ends up paying for the little extras such as deposits to hold his reservations, transportation and some meals.

Before accepting a "free" vacation, AAA suggests that you check with the hotels and restaurants involved to be sure they are sponsors and will honor the arrangements. They also stress that you should know the full amount you will be expected to pay before signing anything. Many 'free' vacations will leave you truly free, of money!

IT HAPPENS EVERY SUNDAY

Anyone who has taken a girl, that special, young, delicate creature, to a cold football stadium on a Sunday afternoon has experienced something like the following. Similar stories have been written in years gone by; this was written a few years ago after much observation. Although the tears are different, the girl and the scene remain unchanged throughout the country.

I watched her coming up the steps. Everyone in the section seemed to focus his eyes on her; she was that type of girl. She couldn't have been more than nineteen or twenty, little and slim in a coat of tan fur. She was beautiful with long golden blonde hair, a small mouth with a touch of red and shimmering blue eyes. She had just arrived at her seat escorted by a long-legged undergraduate.

"It's cold," she said in a slow, sweet Southern accent. The accent was just a trace, almost as though she had lived briefly in Atlanta or Memphis.

"Cold?" he repeated in instantaneous response. "Wait," (unfolding a huge dark blue university blanket) "this ole blanket will keep you warm."

"My face is still going to be cold," she replied quickly. On the field the visiting halfback raced for 13 yards.

"Are you warm enough now?" he asked as he finished arranging the blanket. "I guess so; maybe in a minute I'll get warm." In a minute she said, "This metal seat is cold."

"Well here, sit on one of the programs," he said, "get up and I'll put it under you."

"Wow, that's slick!! Tommmmmm, let's put the other one under my feet."

They were late. The visitors received the kickoff and had already driven for a first down.

"But how am I going to know the players?"

"But Tom, my feet are cold."

"OK" was his only remark as he placed the other dollar magazine in the appropriate place.

"Tom, what's the score?"

"Nothing to nothing."

"See," she remarked, "then we're not really late. You kept saying we were going to be late."

"Well, we were a little."

"I'm never late," said the girl dreamily. To that, there was no response, only, "Watch it, he's going to

pass!!! Get 'em," he shouted.

"Look, before you get all excited, may I please have one of your cigarettes?"

"Stop 'em," the boy yelled as the visitors continued their march down the field. "Get 'em, kill 'em," he repeated until he felt the tug on his sleeve.

"What's the trouble honey?" he asked quickly.

"I want a cigarette."

"OK, right after this play." The visitors had third down and less than a yard for the first.

"OH, NO!!" he sighed after the visitors' halfback danced his way between the defenders for the first down, but that wasn't his only moan of concern as he searched his pockets. "Now where did I, I know there . . . Stop him, nail em," he yelled as he glanced again to the field, though more faintly now. The subdued muttering which followed could be expected: "wallet, keys, handkerchief, comb, 'nother handkerchief. "Jan, here's your powder and rouge, and this thing, but I don't know where the hell I put the cigarettes." "Isn't my lipstick there?" the girl asked quickly.

"I'll look."

"I never saw so many pockets," she commented, regarding the large coat the boy was wearing. The cigarettes were finally found, but the lipstick was still missing.

"It was the one my mother brought me from Europe," said the girl sadly, "and now it's gone, goodness knows where."

"Honey, I know I couldn't have lost it." Finally, after a moment of silence, he said triumphantly, "I've found it!"

"Oh good, I'm so glad."

"Here, take it. Don't you want it?"

"Unh-hunh, but not now," she said, "I just wanted to be sure it wasn't lost . . ." The boy turned his attention again to the field where the home squad now had the ball, only to be interrupted again: "Tom, Tom, the lighter won't work."

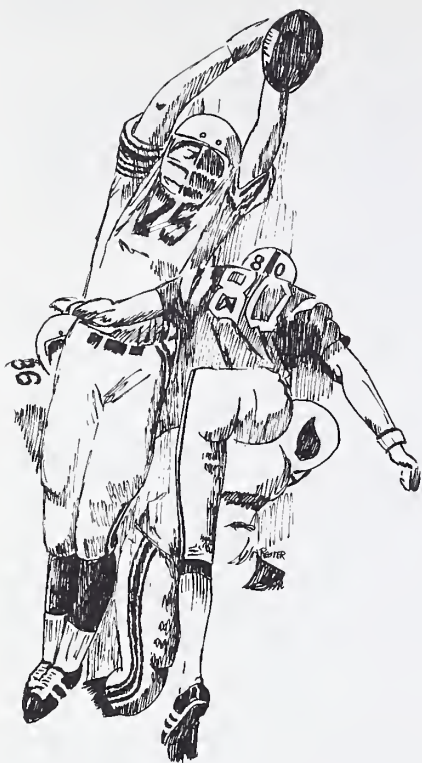
"Sure it will, let me try it."

"I told you," the girl replied.

"Don't you have any matches?"

Matches were soon borrowed, and the long striking process began, during which the visitors drove for a touchdown. As the whistle blew to





end the quarter, the needed cigarette was finally lit.

"Say, it's the quarter already."

"Oh, it is?" "Well, now is our chance to fix this blanket. I didn't tell you, but I'm getting colder by the minute."

"Why didn't you say you were cold??"

"Oh, I'll be all right when we fix it," she assured him soothingly.

"The trouble is that it's over me and then tucked under, instead of under me and then wrapped over me. Do you see what I mean??"

Nodding his head in agreement, he began the task. He was able to correct the situation suitably in a little less than the five minutes.

"There, I won't be cold anymore," she said as the boy tucked in the remainder of the blanket.

"Oh look, they're all playing down at our end of the field."

"And we're going to score," the boy added. Down on the field, the quarterback rolled right and pitched the ball to his halfback who was immediately dropped for a loss. "There you . . . Oh, NO . . . Come on . . .," he pounded his gloved hands together, "Come on, Score!"

"Tom," said the girl meekly, "I smell something burning . . ."

"What!!??"

"I smell something burning; I think the blanket must be on fire. You must have wrapped my cigarette up in it."

In the wild interval that followed, it turned out that she was partly right. It was her cigarette all right, but it was burning the coat of the gentleman seated next to her.

"What a time," she sighed while the boy carefully rewrapped the blanket.

"Tom, give me my makeup please. Not the rouge, just the powder and lipstick. Such a horrible old man, I don't see why he got so upset," she said clearly.

"Here's your things," the boy finally replied, "watch the game."

"Tommm, I need your hanky; mine must have blown away."

"Oh look, who's he?" she asked enthusiastically.

"Who?"

"That cheerleader."

"Oh him," answered the boy, "I think his name is Johnson or Jackson

or something like that."

"But I want to know."

"What for?"

"I just want to know; why don't you look in the program he may be in there somewhere. You can take the one that's under my feet; it isn't keeping them a bit warm."

The search for the cheerleader occupied the boy for quite a while. He said nothing but quickly perused the pages. Once she accused him of skipping pages and made him begin again. She explained that she would look through the program herself, but that her hands would freeze if she didn't keep them under the blanket.

The cheerleader was never found in the program, and the boy again followed the action on the field. Once the girl sneezed, a tiny little girl sneeze, and the boy was obligated to produce his handkerchief again. He complied without saying a word as the home team was driving for an-



other touchdown.

"Tom, I need my powder again, and the lipstick too because, look Tom, look! it all rubbed off on your handkerchief."

"Go, Go . . .," the boy yelled as a completed pass brought the ball down to the 20.

"Come on . . . Go," he shouted.

"Tom, I'm hungry," the girl said suddenly. No response. She tried again, "Tommm, I'm hungry."

"Hungry," he repeated dully, "you just had lunch."

"I didn't have anything but that

little ol' salad."

"Can't you wait till halftime?" the boy beseeched, "We're going to score. I'll get you a hot dog or something then."

"I suppose I can wait if I have to," she said softly, "but I'm awfully hungry."

"Well, should I go now and miss the rest of the quarter?"

"No," she sighed in response, "I'll wait."

"Why don't you have a cigarette," he added, "that might help."

"All right," she agreed, "You light it for me." (the intermittent hissing of

matches) "Tom, look at that little boy."

"Where?"

"Down there about six rows; he's on the man's lap." The boy, about 5 or 6, was sitting on his father's lap, then got up and leaned over his father's shoulder and looked up into the stands.

"Tom, can you imagine bringing a child that young to a football game; why, his father probably can't even watch the game."

The boy slowly nodded his head as he said to himself, "Can you beat it??"

THE BIRTH OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Not to be put down without a fight, it has been revealed by John Hancock that after a successful fund-raising campaign in France, promoter Ben Franklin appropriated enough funds to continue the challenge against the British with their new franchise.

Hancock also announced that franchise headquarters will now be based in Philadelphia, PA., but games with the British will continue to be played throughout the east coast.

Utilizing explosive power, the British regulars flattened the upstarts in a pre-season contest at Concord. The loss brought reaction from several players. Pat Henry, the All-American halfback from Virginia, said, "Give me football or give me death." Nate Hale, the all-time passing great, said this of the upcoming battle with the elite King's Troops, "I have but one life to give for my team."

The rookies played exceptionally well against the King's Troops, but a second half aerial barrage resulted in their defeat. The Yanks caught the Troops off guard during the first half utilizing their flankers and men in

motion, but a stiff second half defense held them in check during the remainder of the battle.

Ensuing defeats drained the Yanks of morale and pride, but all was not lost. Interim coach Sam Adams rallied the squad at the Boston Tea Party for one victory. The British cried foul play on a double reverse, but it was ruled legal by referee Bill Allen.

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia Mr. Franklin and the other stockholders, calling their corporation the Continental Congress, had finally decided to hire a full-time coach.

A unanimous appointment was given to George Washington. Although suffering a major setback during the beginning of his career, he molded a winner at Mt. Vernon, VA., by teaching solid football.

Coach Washington worked quickly with his new general manager, Tom Jefferson to build a winner; their first real test would come at the Trenton Bowl.

The British took an early lead utilizing the same power-packed offense, but Washington reacted with a brilliant counteroffensive as he

looped his tackles and sent his linebackers blitzing during the second half. The victory was tremendous. Much of the action was suspended during the severe winter, but Washington insisted on training every day. At one point, the workouts were closed to the public and the news media.

Washington later called a special press conference where it was announced that the Yanks will face the British for the championship in August on the Virginia Peninsula. John Hancock stated that the Super Bowl will be held at Yorktown rather than at New York, as previously speculated.

When questioned, Coach Washington had this to say about the outcome of the upcoming battle, "Winning isn't everything; it is the only thing."

**Football stories by SP5 Larry Kutney
(303d Window)**

Art by SP4 Rick Reister

Blue and Green Training



ASA and Naval Reservists learn the initial stages of traffic analysis at Jersey City.

A joint training. What may sound like a rash and “dopey” statement at first turns out to be a reserve training experiment that’s working!

The Joint Service Reserve Communications Training Program, which began early in the year, has been going on at several Third Naval Reserve Centers.

Who are the lucky participants? Members of the 289th ASA Company, a Reserve unit at Ft. Hancock, NJ. During the past year, the 289th drilled with the Naval Reserve Security Group divisions at Clifton, Elizabeth, and Jersey City, NJ.

Several ASA vans are being used during the training session at the Naval Reserve Centers. ASA reservists are learning and participating in Communications Security (COMSEC) operations with experienced Naval Reservists. COMSEC training drills are being conducted at Clifton, NJ, where ASA reservists, with their host Naval unit, Division 3-7, are using non morse and morse vans. Naval Security Division 3-12 in Elizabeth, NJ, works together with ASAers on a morse van. In Jersey City, Reservists perform traffic processing.

Today’s Army is looking toward the future and the future points to the Reserves. Soon Reservists may be involved in a Joint cryptologic training facility at Ft. Meade, MD. There they would eventually process raw traffic for input into the National Cryptologic effort. Reservists also may soon be participating in advanced training programs which are available no where else in the world.

The results of the Joint Reserve effort are being monitored by Naval and ASA Headquarters. The training programs show that ASA Reserves operators and analysts are enthusiastically supporting the opportunity to participate in COMSEC operations with experienced Naval Reservists. Joint Reserve training programs for the future depend on final results of the 1973 experimental stages. Maybe Joint Training will be the “thing” of the future for an All Volunteer Armed Forces.



Reservists begin their instruction at Elizabeth, N.J.

Gil Bouffard

An "Artsy" Specialist



"What I wanted to achieve in my painting is the feeling of movement."



"I really don't have my own style yet."



Pictured is Gil Bouffard's conception of a Grand Prix entry.

"What I want to achieve in my paintings is the feeling of movement."

Specialist Six Gil Bouffard paints for the enjoyment of creating rather than for monetary reward.

"The things I like to paint are mechanical; cars, boats, planes, and motorcycles. If through showing the stress on the various parts, like the suspension system, I can impart the feeling of movement, then I have achieved my goal. I feel gratified if someone looks at the painting and says, 'That thing is really going like hell.'"

Drawing since grade school, art has been a constant interest in Bouffard's life.

"In grade school when the other

kids were drawing airplanes with one wing sticking out of the roof and the other sticking out the floor, I was doing three quarter views.

"I guess my best subject in school was art but the teachers and I never got along. I remember in seventh grade my teacher was very structured, she wanted us to do it her way but I had to do my own thing.

"Up until the time I came into the service art was something that I just played with. While stationed in Germany I really got into it.

"I don't really have what could be called my own style yet, I am still experimenting. The painting that I gave to A Company for example is watercolors on plywood. I experiment all the time.

"At home I have ten picture frames on the wall around the house. Each week the paintings in them are changed. This gives me an opportunity to look at what I have done and evaluate it.

"I look at a painting and say well that isn't what I wanted to do and then I start all over. Even though I start over I never do a painting the same way twice. I am still searching, maybe someday I will find what I am after."

by Peter W. Curtice
Editor-in-Chief

Diogenes Review



Pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Alaska

FS Shemya—A remote tour in the Aleutians isn't as bad as some people might think. This was discovered by Army and Air Force personnel as they celebrated our national birthday, July 4th.

The day's activities began with an all day scavenger hunt covering the entire island, and included such finds as two sea urchins, a fishing float, some "Shemya Brand" wild flowers, and a fin section of a 100-lb. bomb.



A contestant checks in after a hard day of scavenging. Just one of the events used to celebrate July 4th on "The Rock."

After a meal, courtesy of the dining facility, it was Army vs Air Force in a grueling tug-of-war. Unfortunately, Army lost the battle, but in keeping with the spirit the visitors then challenged their commanders. Led by base commander, Colonel Marvin Leitzel, USAF, the officers put up a valiant struggle falling to defeat.

The highlight of the day came when two airmen decided to make like a couple of polar bears. Stripping to their shorts, as everyone stood by in parkas, the two took a short relaxing swim in the icy North Pacific then returned to thaw out by a roaring bonfire. Capping the day's activities were two movies in a nearby warehouse.

California

Defense Language Institute—Graduation ceremonies in June held some-

thing special for Sergeant First Class Donald E. Kelley. He was presented the Maxwell Taylor Award for combining academic excellence with activities outside the academic sphere. The outstanding graduate maintained an overall average of 97 in the Russian Basic Course and served as assistant platoon sergeant, platoon sergeant and as a member of the Unit Fund Council.

SFC Kelley's other merits include: NCO of the Month for the Presidio and later NCO of the quarter; participation in the company level sports program and in an experimental program in the Russian department.

He is now enrolled in the Russian Intermediate Course.

Virginia

Arlington Hall Station—The Garrison was named the winner of the second quarterly Personnel Incentive Award sponsored by ODCSPER for CY 73.

To mark the event, Colonel Joseph D. Howard, DCSPER, presented the revolving wall plaque to Colonel Leonard J. Fischer, commander, AHS. The plaque was engraved to indicate the Garrison as the Second

quarterly winner and listed Chief Warrant Officer David D. Failacci and Specialist 5 John R. McKissick as the individuals responsible for the achievement. CW4 Failacci and SP5 McKissick received Letters of Commendation signed by Major General George A. Godding, commander, USASA, and DA Certificates of Achievement for their accomplishment.

The runners-up were Vint Hill Farms Station, VA, and Field Station Augsburg, Germany.

Arlington Hall Station—The Consolidated Dining Facility, located at "The Hall", was awarded a plaque recognizing the facility as a finalist in the DA-wide Philip A. Connelly Award competition for excellence in Army food service.

The dining facility was among two ASA finalists, USAG (small unit category) and USASAFS Udorn, Thailand (large unit category.)

The plaque was awarded by the US Army Troop Support Agency, Ft. Lee, VA, and presented to Captain Albert Gaines, Jr., the Garrison's assistant S-4, by Major General George A. Godding, commander USASA.



MG George A. Godding, and COL Leonard J. Fisher, post commander, with the military and civilian workers of AHS's Consolidated Dining Facility. First row (l-r); Mary Robinson, Denise Andrews, Charlotte Andrews; second row: Darnell Egton, SP4 Nathaniel Wilder, PVT Judson Barnes, SP4 Lonnie Canete; SP5 Donald England; third row: SP5 Scott Doran, SP5 David Seals, PVT Ray Lewis, PFC Milton Eldridge, CPT Albert Gaines.

Here's How To

Job Hunt

The ASA Way

About to make the transition from khakis and ODs to bold colors, bell bottoms and bow ties? The change isn't going to be the easiest in the world to make, but helpful hints from "those in the know" can lessen your apprehension.

An Employment Referral and Counseling Service is now available to USASA military personnel who decide to leave the service. This, and advice from several large company representatives at a recent job fair should give all job hunters some new ideas to think about.

The USASA Civilian Personnel Office has established a referral/counseling service at Arlington Hall Station, Va. for military personnel about to leave the service.

The referral and counseling program is available to both officers and enlisted men and women *after* they have made a final decision to leave the service. Mr. Charles Gott, Civilian Personnel Officer, put it this way, "We in Civ Per fully support the Volunteer Army concept and do not wish to interfere with the individual's decision relative to re-enlistment. Nor do we wish this newly developed service to be used by the military in that decision process because we are not in a position to provide adequate civilian employment information against which the advantages of reenlisting can be measured. The USASA military referral and counseling function should be viewed as one of the more modest sources among the many sources available to the military man in finding

suitable employment."

The referral service is designed for those who desire employment with *private industry*, and particularly with those firms in the private sector whose product or service is related to the USASA mission. The Civilian Personnel Office receives occasional inquiries relative to manpower needs of organizations who require ASA type skills. Nearly all of these inquiries to date have been interested in the hard skills in the ASA mission area. Those who register in the referral system by completing and forwarding the accompanying form will not be interviewed by the Civilian Personnel Office nor will the CPO schedule interviews between ex-ASAers and employers. The procedure will be to steer the employer toward ex-ASAers by supplying the inquiring organization with copies of the individual's registration form. Due to the dynamic nature of the job market and the tem-

porary nature of candidate interest, resumes will be maintained for only six months.

The counseling service is for those who wish to know more about Federal employment, including civilian employment in ASA. CPO advice will cover forms and tests required, procedures to be followed, general information on the hiring situation in the Federal agencies, and some name and phone contacts for employment interviews.

The idea for the USASA Employment and Counseling Service came from Colonel Vernon E. Robbins, Chief of Staff, who explains, "The USASA military personnel who are returning to civilian life have earned the right to benefit from the know-how of existing Agency resources in making their transition as smooth as possible. In terms of their contribution to the accomplishments of the Agency, it would be unconscionable of us not to help them in any way possible."

COL Robbins added, "In setting up programs of this kind, we must avoid promising more than we can deliver, so a couple of caveats are in order: 1) The number of inquiries from industry are few, although frequent enough to justify setting up the referral system; 2) This service should *not* be viewed as a complete placement service by any means; it is more of a supplement to the other more conventional and broader based job-seeking efforts of those about to ETS."

Those who wish to receive advice on how to go about applying for Federal civil service jobs should contact the Recruitment and Placement Branch of the CPO at Arlington Hall Station on extension 25411 or 25412 for an appointment.

Those who wish their names referred for appropriate job opportunities with private industry, should complete and forward the registration form which accompanies this article.

1. Name: _____ Date: _____
2. Age: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____
3. USASA Military Service: from _____ to _____
4. Highest rank/rate: _____
5. Primary MOS (by title): _____
6. Secondary MOS (by title): _____
7. Type of civilian employment most interested in (civilian job title):
a. _____
b. _____
8. Date available for full-time employment: _____
9. Education level (check one):
_____ high school graduate
_____ some college, no degree
_____ two-year AA degree
_____ BA or BS
_____ MA or MS
_____ other (explain) _____
10. Geographic availability (check those applicable):
_____ CONUS and overseas
_____ anywhere in CONUS
_____ only certain areas in CONUS (identify) _____
11. Please furnish address(es) and phone(s) contact for next six months:

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Know your abilities and what you expect from a job before accepting an interview. These are the best ways to sell yourself to company representatives. The following hints reprinted from the MDW Post will increase job hunters chances of leaving a good impression after an interview.

Helpful Hints From The Interviewer

"It's up to the interviewer to put the prospective employee at ease," said one man. "Nervousness and uneasiness is taken for granted and usually doesn't affect the overall critique."

But just in case the interviewer isn't that experienced, other representatives at the fair offered a few suggestions to the potential job hunter.

"Be prepared to sell yourself," advised one company representative. "Know what you want and be ready to tell the employer what experience you can bring to his company and what education you have."

Another said that it's important to know as much about the company as possible.

"Know why you want to work for that company," he said. "Learn as much as you can about the company before the interview."

Several company representatives agreed that the less time it takes to tell the interviewee about their companies, the more time can be devoted to learning about their

potential employee.

"Flexibility" was another trait that many companies were looking for.

"We might think that a person would be a much greater asset to us in a capacity that he never even considered," one man said. "But many people have a pre-established job picture and won't deviate from it."

Others described flexible as being able to move around and not be tied to one location.

"If there was one thing I detected from the applications we received," another company representative pointed out, "it was that people limited themselves too much as to geographical location."

Representatives at the fair emphasized that applicants should not be too specific as to where they would like to work—especially on applications.

"This tends to be a point in the applicant's favor right from the beginning—even if he is willing to work in another part of the country."

Now there's a sure way you can take advantage of educational and training programs and prepare yourself for supervisory positions. USASA's newly implemented program, the Enlisted Personnel Management System, shows you how.

A Guide for EM

The most outstanding deficit in enlisted career development within the US Army Security Agency has been the lack of an education/training program to prepare specialists for supervisory duties at the higher levels and to broaden their knowledge in related fields. The Enlisted Personnel Management System (EPMS) has been approved, and is being implemented. The system will prepare enlisted personnel for the duties required of senior enlisted supervisors.

EPMS will also give enlisted personnel a better understanding of the mission of USASA so they will be better prepared to accomplish the cryptologic mission.

Because of the range of skills required by USASA and the complexity and depth of qualifications demanded of the more difficult MOSs, EPMS will operate in two phases.

Phase I will cover the USASA controlled MOSs, the 05 and 98 series, comprising the Signal Intelligence Career Management Field (SI CMF). The second phase will cover the Intercept Equipment Maintenance (IM) Career Management Field. This includes the 33 series MOSs and all the supporting MOSs not controlled by USASA.

The career soldier can look forward to a well laid out education and training plan.

After completing Basic Combat Training, the USASA soldier will undergo Advanced Individual Training (AIT) at the USASA Training Center and School (USASATC&S). When he completes AIT, he will be awarded

an MOS at the 20 skill level and will perform a utilization tour of duty.

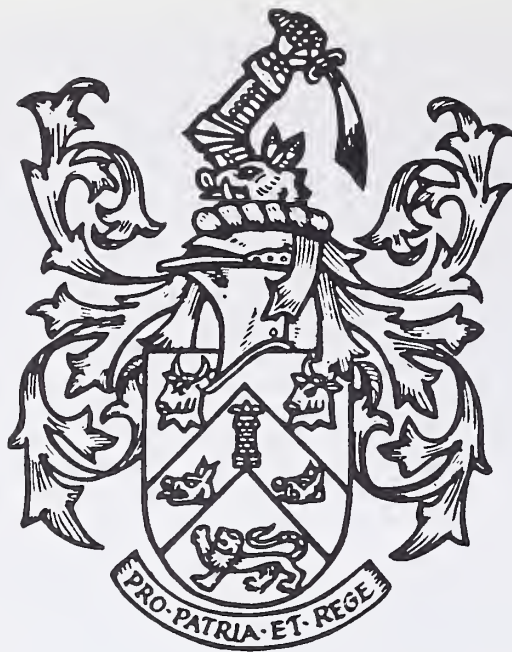
On his first reenlistment, the soldier will attend the Basic Cryptologic Supervisors Course and a follow-up specialist course that will award him a 30 skill level identifier.

Before he completes his ninth year of military service, the individual will attend a cryptologic course for service supervisors at the National Cryptologic School. He will attend the Advanced Cryptologic Supervisors Course at USASATC&S sometime during his eighth and fifteenth year. The Senior Military Cryptologic Supervisors Course is the next educational assignment for the advancing NCO. He will be assigned to this course after his fifteenth year.

Because all personnel in the SI and IM CMF are under the control of the Commanding General of USASA, their training and utilization can be managed by him through the provisions of EPMS. This places USASA in a far more favorable position than it holds in regard to the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS), which is very similar to EPMS, but is controlled by the Chief of Personnel Operations of the Department of the Army.

Many existing courses need only minor revisions or rescheduling to make them usable in EPMS. Others are being developed.

Similar programs have been and are being developed for other fields. Further information will appear in *The Hallmark* at a later date.



JONES

What's In A Name?

As long as rivers shall run down to the sea, or shadows touch the mountain slopes, or stars graze in the vault of heaven, so long shall your honor, your name, your praise endure.

*Aeneid Book 1, 607
(Virgil)*

Once upon a time a captain in the Army Security Agency took an Arzoomanian, a Neiderstadt, a Davilaperrilla and a Tagliaferri to the woods . . .

What did he do with these four *things*? Were they his lunch, a container of explosive chemicals or a zoo of wild animals?

Actually, he didn't have too much trouble with the other four members of his party, since they were all pretty tame. The four mystery volunteers, who were members of the captain's unit, were able to complete their ASA mission in record time.

The captain's unit has many personnel whose names sound "foreign" and, at times, are difficult to pronounce. Their roster includes enlisted men named **Brouillette**, **Schwartzstein**, **Kellenberger** and **Danilovics**, as well as **Miller**, **Jones**, **Williams**, **Thompson** and **King**. Unusual names and different nationalities, the biggest problem with this assorted group comes when you call the roll!

Many of the men take great pride in their family name and culture. ASA has one man named **Arzoomanian**. His family name is Armenian. A growth in ethnic awareness and family pride is now the "in" thing. This movement for heritage investigation has deeply affected blacks, and other groups are now helping to rescue even the smallest nationalities from oblivion. Knowledge of Armenian heritage means more than just 'shish kebab' for dinner.

"Every group is bragging about its heritage now. Today,

it's glamorous to be different," commented one enlisted man. It takes a lot of research to find the meaning of some names like **Tagliaferri** which is an Italian name, but the search is worth it! **Tagliaferri** means an iron cutter or other metal worker. This is an occupational name, taken from the trade of a village worker.

English occupational names which are more common in the United States than other national names include **Smith**, which can be traced back to the Middle Ages. A smith was a worker in metals. In the village, everyone, rich and poor, depended on the smith for the most essential things of life such as tools and weapons. Every community, castle and manor had only one, an outstanding man in his little world known to all by his trade. The son of a smith usually inherited his father's forge and the trade, as well as the surname **Smith**.

The name **Clark**, also spelled **Clarke**, is old English and Scottish. The clark (clerk) was originally a man in a religious order, and later a scholar or penman. The word "clerk" was originally borrowed from Gaelic. George Rogers Clark (1752-1818), who is credited with gaining the possession of the territory northwest of the Ohio for the United States could be **your** famous relative.

The **Miller** was another important villager. He was the one who ground the corn of the town. One who lived at a mill or was the miller's servant was also known by the name **Miller**. A farmer in German regions was known as **Burmeister**.

Surprisingly, **Taylor** can be traced down to French families. In the Middle Ages, every woman made clothing for her own household. The taylor or tailor was responsible for cutting the cloth. He was the "keeper of the shears" or scissors for the village.

Baker is a name from the English Middle Ages. A castle would have its own oven and baker, but humble villagers shared a communal oven or bakehouse in the village square. This surname was rather rare in the Middle Ages, but seems to be more common now. Along with the baker was housed the wood builder or **Wright**. He was a specialist at his building trade.

A person might bear a status name, which is a one-time only occupation. An example is the name **King**. This name originally comes from a man of low status, not even remotely connected with royalty. A popular nickname for a laborer, one might also gain the name if he was chosen to preside with his queen at the traditional spring festival of the May. An important festival, its chosen king was king of festivals for a year. The "royal" couple often presided over other festivals such as hock time (a traditional fall festival), and harvest, Halloween and Christmas as king of the feast. One who has the part of a king in a miracle play might also be referred to as **King**.

Is that person next to you named **Danilovics**? If you can get his attention by pronouncing his name correctly, he will tell you that he is of Bulgarian ancestry. His name means the son of Daniel (judged by God).

Other names which come from men's Christian names and mean "the son of" include **Wilson** from Will (Scottish); **Williams** from William (Welsh and English); **Thompson** from Thomas, the apostle, St. Thomas Beckett and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Have you ever wondered how many other Smiths and Joneses were in ASA? Read on, and you can find out.

Enlisted		Officer	
Smith	191	Jones	15
Johnson	139	Miller	14
Miller	101	Williams	14
Williams	101	Smith	13
Brown	97	Johnson	10
Jones	92	Davis	9
Davis	91	Brown	9
Wilson	63	Wilson	7
Thompson	59	Baker	7
Anderson	57	Morgan	6
Moore	55	Morris	6
Taylor	51	Robinson	6
Jackson	50	Conrad	5
Martin	50	Martin	5
Clark	50	Thomas	5
White	50	White	5

Robinson indicates the son of Robin (a pet name of Robert), **Morgan** is from the name Morgan which means seabright (Welsh and early Celtic), **Johnson** from John (common in the northern part of England), **Jackson** from Jack (a pet diminutive of James) (Middle English), and **Harris** from Harry (English).

Jones, a Welsh name, is the son of John the Baptist. The old English **Davis** is the Scottish form of David of the Old Testament. **Anderson** is from Andrew (Scottish). **Martin** is derived from St. Martin, a saint of the early fourth century. A Roman soldier, he became a Christian and helped convert Gaul. He is the patron saint of France and is much beloved by the people who remember several stories of good works, such as the one in which he divides his cloak with a beggar. He is also the patron saint of feasts.

The appearance of a person could be used to identify him if he differed from his neighbors. **White**, one with white hair or very pale skin; **Brown**, (Celtic), a dark skinned person, and **Morris** (English) or **Moore**, (Scottish), both indicating a man with very dark skin. In German, **Schwartzstein** indicates a person with black skin. The name means black stone.

A person named **Moore** in England could have fair skin but take his name from his dwelling place. An English moor was a sparsely inhabited wasteland or heath anywhere from Yorkshire to Devon. A person living near the moor, probably a shepherd or herdsman, took the place name of **Moore**, also. One who worked at a hall, such as a steward who managed an estate for his knight or the owner might be referred to as **Hall**. Famous personages with the surname **Hall** include the Scottish-born David Hall (c1714–1772), who became Benjamin Franklin's partner in the printing business.

If one lived in or near a small swampy wood in France, he might be known as **Brouillette**. City dwellers in German regions are known as **Neiderstadt**, while the Dutch call those from the village of Namur, **Namendorf**. Span-

ish people living on the royal estate of Villareal were known as **Villarreal**, while a drifter or nomad who kept several small dogs would be known as **Davilaperrilla**.

So, what's in a name? Plenty! Ask that fellow or gal working next to you about his name. If his name is Armenian, he might tell you that his country which was located east of Turkey became the first country to adopt Christianity as a national religion. If you can find a Rumanian, he might know how to paint ornate Rumanian Easter eggs, an important folk art which is a Rumanian speciality.

So what can that long name which looks like the alphabet backwards tell you? It might generate a conversation with that new specialist or officer in your office. Culture is fun and names can introduce you to all sorts of foreign delights. It's fun to be foreign—everybody is, you know!!



BAKER



A member of the Golden Knights (above), the official US Army Parachute team, makes a smoky descent to a landing at the 18th Annual ASA picnic held at Vint Hill Farms Station, VA. Above right, a Golden Knight makes a perfect two-point stand-up landing. Members of the US Park Police (right) perform one of their crowd control maneuvers.



18th Annual ASA Picnic Hosts Golden Knights

Photos by: MSG Freeman Young, SP5 Richard J. Bort, SP5 Van J. Kluttz

After some apprehension about the state of the weather, the 18th Annual USASA Picnic was held at Vint Hill Farms Station, VA, on a hot, humid, and breezy August 4, 1973.

The day long agenda was packed with activities such as swimming, jeep and fire truck rides, a parachute jump tower and games of chance. There was even a cartoon show and an hour of music performed by the US Army Field Band.

With their usual derring-do, the Arlington Hall Station officers took on the VHFS officers in a softball game, falling by the wayside, 11-10.

The slugging enlisted of AHS didn't fare much better against the invincible VHFS enlisted team, taking it on the chin, 14-9.

The day's special events were the US Park Police Horse and Canine show, the World Famous "Golden Knights", the official US Army Parachute team, and a few aerobatics performed by the Flying Circus Aerodrome from Bealton, VA.

The Golden Knights put on one of their fantastic performances before almost 3,000 ASA fun seekers, including Major General George A. Godding, commander and Brigadier General George L. McFadden, deputy

commander. Before the spellbound crowd, the parachutists made four jumps. The first was a baton pass in which two jumpers left the aircraft at 13,500 feet. After 10 seconds, they came together in a free-fall for 60 seconds, holding hands while swooping through a series of figure eights. They separated and at 2,000 feet, opened their main chutes.

Another jump demonstrated was the cutaway. One jumper left the aircraft at 13,500 feet free-falling to 3,500 feet. He deployed a first main parachute, caused his parachute to collapse and then cut away. He fell again to 2,000 feet and opened

his second main parachute to land.

A diamond track was the next jump. Here two jumpers left the aircraft at 13,500 feet free falling for 35 seconds until they were as far apart as time would permit. They moved together again while free-falling and opened parachutes at 2,000 feet. A formation was the finale to the aerial act. In this one four jumpers left the aircraft at 13,500 feet. After 10 seconds, they came together in a free fall, for 60 seconds and remained within inches of each other, forming the shape of a diamond. At 3,000 feet, they "bomb burst," separating in free-fall. Main parachutes opened at 2,000 feet. At the end of their per-

formance they were congratulated by General Godding.

The US Park Police Horse and Canine show was well received. They demonstrated the different techniques of crowd control and dispersal. The superior training of the horses was evidenced in the maneuvers accomplished. Some of these maneuvers were unnatural for the animals, such as side-stepping, where the horse actually crosses its legs in moving sideways.

The aerial acrobats and just the sight of old World War II planes in action brought back memories of the accursed Red Baron. After a forma-

tion of all the participating planes, including a Junior Corben Baby Ace with German markings playing Red Baron, a 450 hp Stearman piloted by CPT R. H. Menesee of Annandale, VA, put on an aerobatic sequence complete with loops and rolls. CPT Menesee is also a pilot with United Airlines.

In addition to watching these spectacular activities, everyone found the time to enjoy the country air, the beer and the abundant supply of food.

Capping the day's activities was the crab feast. One man remarked after eating more than six of the delicacies, "Man, that's good eatin'."



Also at the yearly picnic was the old stand-by, above, the softball throw. Above right, memories of dare-devil pilots flowed back to many oldtimers, when this formation came into view. Below right, everyone was saying, "Watch out for the tree!" Below, a sight to tickle many a heart: 'Quick, while dad's not looking . . . mmmm . . . no wonder he likes this stuff. (burp)!?!'





Softball



COL William Vernau, commander, FS Sobe, presents the 1973 US Army Base Command, Okinawa Slow Pitch Softball trophy to 1LT Richard Arzoomanian, Co. A. Other team members are, l-r, 1st row, Glen Radford, George Vidal, Tom Conry, John Taylor, Marion Richards, and Jennings Butler. Standing, (l to r) Jerry Eaves, Gale Rauschenberger, Steve Heinemann, Dave Lynch, Steve Reynolds, and Larry Oakley.

FS Sobe, Okinawa—The Trick One Slow-Pitch Softball team split a two game series with the Preventive Medicine Activity, Camp Kue, to win the Okinawa Slow-Pitch Softball Championship for 1973.

The Sobe nine had previously played and defeated the PMA team, but managed to drop the first game by a score of 7-3, necessitating a second game. At that point, both teams had only been defeated by each other in the 23 game tourney. The second game told the story. Displaying remarkable resiliency, Trick One bounced back from their agonizing defeat to blitz PMA 18-11 in the final game, giving Sobe the crown.

The Sobe Team displayed a punishing hitting attack throughout the series, rapping 89 hits during their six games enroute to the championship. They outscored their opponents during the tourney 70-32.

Individual honors were accorded to Trick One right fielder Johnny Taylor, voted the tournament's outstanding hitter with 15 hits in 22 plate appearances. His red-hot batting netted him a .682 average.

Ft. Bliss, Tex—The 156th USASA Avn Co. (EW) recently completed a

very successful first season of competition in slow-pitch softball in the headquarters league.

Sparked by the powerful hitting of Mel Peyton, who stroked 14 home runs in 18 games and compiled a season batting average of .658, the 156th finished second in their league and went on to capture third place in the post tourney.

Another major contributor to the fine 13-5 season posted by the 156th



Paul Gillen, who broke his arm in the final regular season game, is presented a plaque of appreciation from his team mates, by coach Paul Trueax for his fine performance.

was Paul Gillen, whose sparkling play at shortstop and strong hitting (.600), was interrupted in the last regular season game by a slide into third base which resulted in a broken arm. Although he was badly missed in the post tournament, the team maintained its high performance level.

According to coach Paul Trueax, a major factor in the team's success was the outstanding support it received from unit personnel and their families. 156th supporters quickly attained the reputation as the most spirited and vocal (while exercising their elbows) in the league.

Bowling

Heidelberg, Germany—Although small in size, the Current Support Group (CSG), made its presence felt on the bowling lanes in the romantic city. The CSG, in operation since April 1972, supported bowling teams in two leagues during the September '72-May '73 season and "kept it in the family."

In January, USAREUR ODCS Intelligence formed a bowling league as part of its Athletics and Recreation program. CSG was in there rolling with the "Kitty Kat", honcho'd by their lone CSG blue-suiter George Young, who was later elected president of the league. With such luminaries as Billy Clark, Larry Olsen, Art Burns and Al Thompson, the Kats rolled away with the league championship. The team managed some impressive results, Billy taking second high average, George sweeping high scratch series, Al rolling second high game with handicap, and Art just getting nudged out for the improvement award.

Rolling in a Wednesday night intramural league, the CSG "Developers", captained by Bob Chase, placed third in the first half, but came on strong in the second half, only to be edged out at the wire, and settling for a close second. The familiar faces of Burns, Clark, Olsen, Thompson and Young were joined by Charlie Leach, Galen Lane and ex-ASAer Don Lang.

Following the death of their son, the parents of PFC Dana C. Owen sent this letter to General George A. Godding, thanking him for his letter of regrets and the survivors check sent to them from the USASA Benefit Association.



New Haven United Methodist Church

5603 SOUTH NEW HAVEN, TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74135



RAY OWEN, MINISTER
RICHARD M. HOUSE, MINISTER
BERYL E. NASH, DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

2 July 1973

Maj. Gen. George A. Godding
President
U.S Army Security Agency Benefit Association
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Virginia 22212

Dear General Godding,


Your recent letter of comfort concerning the death of our son Pfc. Dana C Owen, was indeed appreciated. The benefit check was also received with deep gratitude.

When Dana enlisted in the Army and was accepted into the Army Security Agency, we were proud of him. The Agency, in our opinion, is a top-notch branch of the armed forces. Dana was also very proud of the fact that he was a part of a vast network of outstanding men.

Your letter has only reinforced our conviction that the Agency is composed of personnel far above average. Dana's Company Commander, Capt. Gary Cochard escorted our son's body to Tennessee for interment. Mrs. Owen said of Capt. Cochard, "I am just glad that Dana could serve with men like the Captain."

Our hearts are saddened by the loss, and yet we take comfort in the knowledge that Dana served well and was proud of the part he was playing. Our appreciation to you and the Agency can never be adequately said. Even so, we want to say "Thank you and all those who helped our son know the military from the ranks of the outstanding. God bless you.

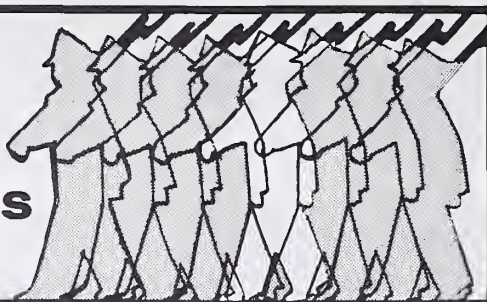
Gratefully,


Ray Owen
Pastor

THE

Missed

PERSONS BUREAU



Retiring has given many ASA personnel extra free time to pursue community activities and do volunteer work.

SP6 **Charles Austin** of Tucson, AZ, spends a lot of time in gospel missionary work. He is also planning a new career in medical maintenance repair.

The Veterans Administration Hospital is lucky to have **Hulett C. Baird** of Baltimore, MD, as a volunteer. He is working at the hospital and divides the remainder of his time between working for his local historical society and part time work in a department store. Travel plans are in the works for the Bairds, who plan to visit the West Coast and the Southwest in the vicinity of Ft. Huachuca.

Volunteer work at his church and the local Citizens Association keeps LTC **Robert L. Kennedy** of Fairfax, VA, busy. He is employed at NSA at Ft. Meade and spends his free (?) time attending American University as a graduate student.

Baxter L. Swink is involved in civic activities in Falls Church, VA, where he also spends a lot of time gardening. When he's not out in the yard, you may find him at the Virginia Seminary where he'll be studying foreign language and philosophy.

Long trips are a great pleasure to Baxter, and he will soon travel to Kenya and South Africa on a safari. Stops are planned in Senegal, Ethiopia and Rhodesia. He writes that ASA gave him the "opportunity of meeting different people. I enjoyed contacts with several international friends and a great diversity of acquaintances."

'Time to do all those things I've always wanted to do' is what many ASA retirees are enjoying.

CWO **Dale O. Foster** hopes to foster a career in teaching. He will soon be returning to Arkansas State Polytechnical College to resume work on a B.A. degree. He writes that during his military service he enjoyed his unique overseas assignments and

met many wonderful people in ASA.

More travel and amateur radio work are included in SFC **Charles E. Moore's** plans. During his military career, he particularly enjoyed travel in foreign countries and hopes to see much of his new home state, Minnesota.

Some retirees 'peter out', but not so for CW4 **William T. Peters**. He writes that he is busier than ever now since starting his new job with Compugraphic Corporation in Wilmington, MA. "We enjoy camping and traveling and intend to do as much of both as time permits. I also want to spend more time fishing." It looks like good times are ahead, Bill.

On August 11, 1973, MAJ **James E. Logan**, whose last assignment was Chief of the Security Division at Kagnaw Station, Asmara, Ethiopia, passed away. Death came as a result of complications following open heart surgery.

MAJ Logan's friends may pay their respects by contributing to the MAJ James E. Logan Memorial Fund, c/o Boone County National Bank, Columbia, MO 65201. The memorial fund will provide an annual cash award to a deserving senior from MAJ Logan's high school alma mater.

Friends wishing to contact Mrs. Logan may write 3222 Blackhawk Circle, Aurora, CO 80011.

Science & Medicine

First Aid For Burns

Burns are classified according to their severity: First degree—the skin is merely red and tender. Second degree—the skin actually develops blisters. Third degree—the skin is destroyed through its entire thickness, and deeper tissues may be damaged as well.

The major concern in treating burns is to relieve pain, prevent shock and prevent contamination which may lead to infection.

One of the more common causes of burns is touching the stove while

hot or inadvertently touching hot pots or pans. These burns, though painful, are usually not too serious and can be treated by running cold water from the faucet over the hand or soaking it in a pan of ice water until the pain is gone. A dry bandage may then be applied if needed.

If there is a more severe burn, perhaps involving arms or legs or other parts of the body, medical attention is needed, and quickly. The pain will be greater and shock more likely.

There are several things which can be done while awaiting medical attention: Keep the patient lying down and

as comfortable as possible. The burns can be covered by a clean sheet or towels to lessen the possibility of contamination and to reduce pain by keeping air from the burns. Do not use butter, grease or salves from your medicine cabinet. Let the doctor decide how to treat the burn.

The patient may be made more comfortable by placing a pillow or rolled up blanket under his feet. This also helps circulation of blood in the body. If the weather is cold, the patient should be covered with a blanket.

Do not delay in getting medical help for a severe burn!

Self-Respect

The following remarks, from an ASA soldier in Thailand, emphasize the value of self-improvement and self-respect.

We live in a world of social unrest, political upheaval and tormented self-accusation.

But, lest this period pass us by, let us take a look at our changing world.

This era does have many beneficial attributes, both to the old and the young.

It is now the dawn of self-realization, the knowledge that we are real persons, with human failings and Divine aspirations also.

Everyone seeks ideals; even as a child we envision ourselves as firemen, preachers or secretaries. As we grow older, desires change to include becoming a baseball champion, theatrical personality or political figure.

The aged have provided us with their wisdom and the counsel of their years. The young have given us a spirit of understanding and tolerance.

We can all learn from each other. We must learn to accept and understand each other completely, as real persons with faults and virtues.

In the military world, we must seek to aspire to high ideals, to surpass that which is indicative of mediocrity. We must seek to become "the best," and "second best." We must care.

Only when we achieve this ideal will we be able to become leaders of men.

To become real leaders, we must begin from the bottom, as a lowly private. By following the examples of many and picking out the best qualified for each, we can become examples ourselves.

Are we fitting examples? Let's take a good look at ourselves.

Do we present a neat appearance? If not, PT and starched uniforms will help.

Do we seek to become informed? Reading newspapers, MOS study courses and college work will remedy this situation.

Do we listen to those below us? What are their complaints? Do we try to help them or merely send them away? Do we really listen?

In brief, in order to be respected, we must show that

we care not only for the Army or the unit, but for each man as a real, honest-to-goodness person. He will listen to us only if we are worthy of his attention.

SP5 Alvin J. Trautman

A Driver's Prayer

Driving a car entails more than turning the key and keeping your eyes on the road. The massive amount of responsibility the driver assumes is reflected in the article below.

"Lord, impress upon me the great responsibility that is mine as I take the wheel of my automobile. As I need thy guidance in all things, so now especially do I when I have life and death in my hands. Give me always human life.

When I would be careless, remind me of a deep reverence for and a desire to protect homes where there is sorrow and loneliness, of the hospitals where broken suffering bodies lie in anguish because someone forgot.

Write indelibly upon my conscience that each time I take the wheel of my car, I am a potential murderer; that in a few careless moments I could be face to face with dire tragedy for my own family as well as for others.

Give me grace to practice that Christian virtue of patience and thoughtfulness at all times.

Help me to show the same courtesy and kindness to other motorists that I expect from them. When others exceed the speed limit or otherwise break the law, let me not be tempted to do the same.

Forgive my stupidity if ever I think it is permissible to violate traffic laws so long as I do not get caught.

Remind me often that I am responsible to Thee as well as to the state to obey the ordinances of the highway; and when I do not, I sin against Thee as well as against my fellow men, even though nobody else may be watching and no accident result.

Lord, grant me control of my car and of myself at all times. Help me to live lawfully and peaceably, to save life and not to destroy it, and so by example to lead others to do the same. Amen." (Author Unknown)

Ideas and Opinions

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."

FLARE

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WASHINGTON



What did your ancestors do before "they came over on the Mayflower"? You can find out by investigating your heritage and identifying the symbols of your family coat-of-arms.

The symbol of the eagle, the king of birds, is placed above many coat-of-arms. It rivals the lion for frequency of appearance as a heraldic charge.

Historians refer to "the crest" as far back as Greek and Trojan wars. Knights held their crests in high esteem because only those who had seen actual service in the field and had "earned it" as knights could wear the crest.

The shield is the heart of the arms. Its design is simple and identifies the wearer exclusively.

It also identifies family "name".

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